



Economy Corner

Paper, as a substitute for linen, is making itself valuable to the housewife and to the managers of tea rooms and cafes. Not so much in the former case as a matter of economizing in linen, as economizing in labor. Napkins, tray cloths, dollies and centerpieces of linen are so cleverly made of paper that they are proving altogether satisfactory substitutes for it, except upon occasions of more or less formality. Napkins, once used, are thrown away. Centerpieces, tray cloths and dollies of paper can be used until soiled. They are prettily made, very cheap and eliminate laundering. Besides a very pretty table may be set forth with them.

Besides these paper furnishings for the table, paper decorations for household use are gaining ground. There is a fad for lamp and candle shades of parchment paper. These are hand painted and do not suffer by comparison with silk or glass shades, but are far less expensive. Besides they allow variety—when they finally become soiled there is no great loss in destroying them and providing new ones. Paper rope is fashioned into handsome baskets for fruits, bouquets and flowers. Lamp stands and vases are also made of it and serving trays as attractive as those of wood.

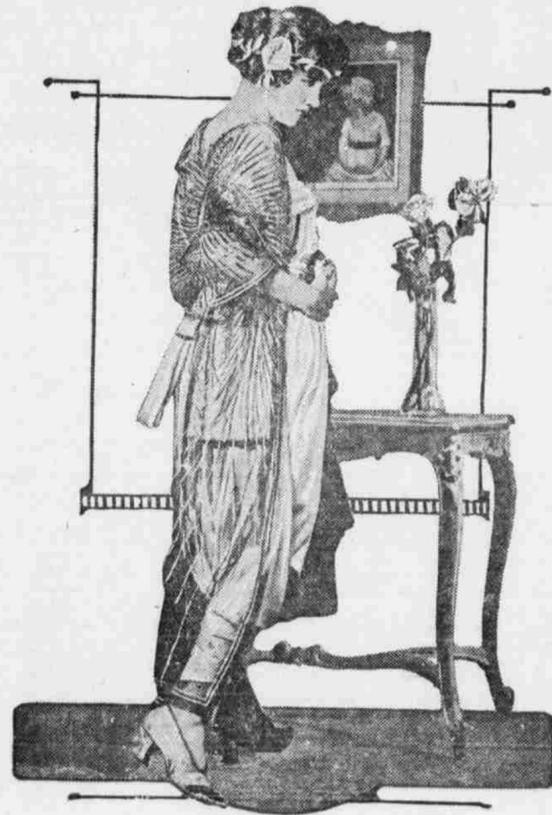
Gradually the paper handkerchief is making a place for itself and the paper hand towel. These commend

themselves to the motor tourist who is making a long run, as especially practical. Even hospitals are using surgeons' caps of paper and small paper handkerchiefs for patients. These are made very soft and absorbent, like the towels.

Oilcloth finds a place on breakfast tables and on porch tables in centerpieces and dollies that are prettily painted or stamped in sets of three sizes, including one large plaque for the center of the table, six or twelve smaller plaques for plates, and the same number of still smaller ones for cups and saucers. These are wiped off after use and put away on a roll of stiff paperboard or wood.

The smooth, light oilcloth is for sale in department stores and is sold by the yard. It may be had in white and black and the sets cut out and decorated at home; or the sets are to be had readymade, at a reasonable price. They answer the same purpose as linen sets or those that we import from Japan of printed cottons. Sets made of cretonne having the edges finished with a crocheted border of mercerized cotton are very pretty, and they are inexpensive and durable. They have proved attractive for the breakfast and tea table and, of course, require occasional washing. Light-colored, gayly-flowered cretonnes, make cheerful sets, and these prove cherished Christmas gifts.

GARBED AS FOR THE OPERA



"Where are you going, my pretty child?" is answered in one of two ways by the picture shown above. Either the theater or the dance is evidently ahead of the fair and youthful lady in silk attire which the camera has caught so faithfully. We should say she is garbed as befits her for the opera, and there is plenty of time to analyze her outfitting. It is very much to the point, being tasteful and appropriate, as well as in the mode.

The frock of light-colored satin has low-necked bodice and draped skirt, with long tunic at the front and sides and shorter flat loops of the satin at the back. The neck and short sleeves are finished with lace, and a big rose is posed at the front of the bodice. But the frock is really less important in this costume than the long, black net scarf, run with gold tinsel, that is thrown about the shoulders. Any light or bright colored gown, simple enough to prove successful in the role of a background, will borrow splendor and prove effective with a scarf of this kind. The gold is put on in an ingenious pattern, which shows to good advantage when the scarf is worn as pictured.

In the same class as the scarf, the gilt and silver wreath that adorns the head is an achievement to be proud of. A silk morning glory, shot with silver, stamps this hair ornament as suited to youth and loveliness, and the coiffure is of like character. No matter how striking the toilettes that vie

with one another at the opera or the play, none of them can boast of a charm outstripping this, which is gay and fleeting youth interpreted in apparel. Youth would better leave more splendid things to older women.

Among these splendid things a gown of nasturtium velvet from Paris has a draped skirt with a bouffant puff about the hips, bordered at the bottom with velvet grapes in small clusters and in their natural colors. A gray satin with silver roses scattered over the surface looks at its best among the stronger colors. Black velvet, black spangled net and black lace challenge anything to look more regal than they do, even in the company of gowns in which masses of colored sequins are used. It takes an artist to madhage spangles—they may not be used too liberally in colors, and even in black or white glitter may be overdone.

Julia Bottomley

Lace a Factor.

Lace is a dominant factor in the development of evening gowns and frocks for special occasions. Black lace, white and cream and ecru lace are used sometimes singly; sometimes two laces are combined, then again lace is combined with chiffon, georgette or metal cloth.

DADDY'S EVENING FAIRY TALE

BY MARY GRAHAM BONNER

SANTA'S GIFTS.

"Bow, wow, bow-wow," said Santa's dog, Boy of the North.

"Well, old Boy of the North," said Santa, "do you think we've got almost enough toys ready in the toy shop?"

"Bow-wow, bow, wow," said Boy of the North and wagged his tail which meant he thought the toys were very fine and that there were plenty of them.

"I must tell you what happened last Christmas," said Santa. "I forgot to tell you about it at the time, but now that my hands and my mind and my shop—everything—is all crammed, jammed, filled with presents, it makes me think of this."

"Tell me about it," said Boy of the North.

Santa was sitting in his workshop. He was making a lovely doll with curly hair and blue eyes, and Boy of the North was sitting close to his chair with his head against Santa's knee.

"I was at a house where there were three little girls, and oh, Boy of the North, they were such nice little girls!"

"They were really lovely, and so good! Of course they were asleep but no matter, Boy of the North, you needn't laugh, they were good children I can tell you. Even if mothers and daddies may say they are bad at times I would only shake my head and say, 'Well, what child isn't bad sometimes? It wouldn't upset old Santa for he knows they're doing their best and trying their best.'"

"But, as I said, these children were such nice little girls."

"They were asleep, as I told you, when I saw them. They slept in three



"Addressed to Me."

little white beds and each had her hair in two beautiful braids.

"I filled their stockings and I said to myself, 'You are a nice collection of youngsters for any mother and any father to be proud of! Dear me! But I'm proud to be old Santa Claus and to have the honor of filling your Christmas stockings.'"

"Then I went downstairs where there was a tree and I started a-trimming of the tree. They had left some things for me to use. Some people are kind that way about leaving many of the nice decorations which can be used every Christmas. It saves me room in my pack and I like to see the same old decorations coming out year after year."

"But I saw something else there, too. I saw a present, a gift for me."

"I looked down at it and saw that it was addressed to me and that it said, 'To Santa Claus, with love from Helen.' And I saw that it had another little note inside which said, 'Dear Santa, I made this myself, so please forgive mistakes.'"

"It was a pin cushion, Boy of the North, and I have it in my room now. You may have noticed it, did you?"

Boy of the North wagged his tail.

"Well, I was pleased and I wrote Helen a note thanking her, but really, Boy of the North, I mean this quite truly, I don't care about getting presents. I like to feel I'm one person who gives gifts but who doesn't receive gifts, for I have all my thanks in the smiles of children."

"They're the things I like and I really, really don't care for presents. 'But one thing I do like, Boy of the North, and that is to get lots of letters from children; letters, not gifts, suit old Santa Claus.'"

"For I like to have the joy and the honor and the fun of giving presents only. It's nice for others to give presents and receive them, but old Santa has these ways of his own, hasn't he, Boy of the North?"

And Boy of the North snuggled very closely as though to say, "Your ways are the most wonderful ways of all."

"We'll look through our magic telescope and will see the smiles of the children on Christmas morning, won't we, Boy of the North? They're better than all the gifts in the world to old Santa!"

Real, Live People.

Little Evelyn, four years old, had never seen any show excepting movies. One day her mother took her to a real theater. After the performance had started Evelyn cried: "Look, mother! Real, live people doing moving pictures!"—Illustrated Daily News.

Catch Your Friend.

"Did I ever tell you the story of the dirty window?"
"No; but tell me now."
"No use, for you couldn't see through it."

WHY PUREBREDS PAY BIG PRICE

Animals of Better Breeding Always Achieve More Creditable Performances.

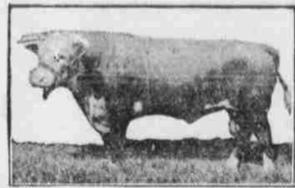
BETTER LIVE STOCK URGED

Animals of Best Type Will Most Profitably and Economically Convert Grain and Forage Crops Into Food Products.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Why do some lots of cattle top the market while others sell at low prices? Why are some consumers willing to pay 60 cents a pound for prime beefsteak while they would reject from their table inferior steak at half the price? Why is it that some feeders finish their cattle or other animals more rapidly and economically than their associates?

Usually because "blood will tell." That is, the animals of the better breeding always achieve the more creditable performances, be it in the show ring, at the fair, in the feed lot,



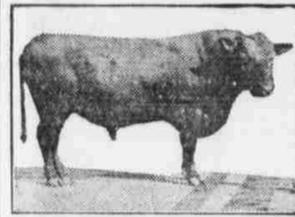
A Registered Hereford Bull Used in Grading Up a Herd.

on the range, or at the butcher's block. Purebred aristocracy is not nearly extensive enough in the United States and, with a view to extending the kith and kin of the first families widely over the country, the United States department of agriculture is launching its drive for better live stock, which was inaugurated October 1.

Purebreds for Profits.

Purebred live stock is not the result of fable and fancy of the rich, for the leading foundation families of the various breeds, for the most part, have been produced and developed by practical farmers who farmed for a living in either the old or the new world. For example, Hugh Watson, the founder of the Aberdeen Angus, was a tenant farmer; Charles and Robert Collings, who sponsored the Shorthorn breed, were English countrymen of medium finances, while the Tomkins and the Hewers, who were fosterers of the Whiteface in Herefordshire, England, were merely working to produce beef animals of superior type which would fatten more quickly and cheaper than their predecessors. In a word, purebred live stock from hogs, cattle, sheep, horses and dairy cows to goats and poultry, have all been developed for specific purposes, which are intimately associated with the stock farmer's needs and requirements.

Uncle Sam's big drive for better live stock similarly is a campaign to provide for direct and urgent needs. Farmers with surplus feed should desire live stock of the best type which will most profitably and economically convert these grain and forage surpluses into meat, milk, wool, mohair, and eggs. Eliminating the scrub and mongrel animal, live stock of "no account" family or breeding is one of the greatest improvement steps which possibly could be undertaken by the live stock breeding and raising fraternity of this country. Uncle Sam is enthusiastically behind the project and it remains for farmers interested in stock raising throughout the country not only to boost for better stock, but also to buy and use farm animals of approved type and breeding, in order



A Purebred Angus Bull.

that our present live stock population, heterogeneous, harum-scarum, and topsyturvy as it is, may be replaced by superior animals of type and breeding best fitted to supply the market and most suitable to consume profitably the surplus crops of the American farmer.

Why Good Cattle Pay.

Just to illustrate that it is about as easy to discount the benefits of good blood in live-stock breeding as it is to try to dry up the ocean with a sponge, here are some figures concerning the butcher standards of a good and a medium steer. In the case of a good steer the loin cuts, which are high-priced, constitute 16% per cent by weight, as compared with 15% per cent in a medium steer. The rib cuts compose 9% per cent in the better class of steer and only 7% per cent in the medium animal. The round, which is a medium-priced cut, constitutes 21 per cent in a good steer and 20% per

cent in a medium steer, while the chuck, a low-priced cut, composes 24 per cent of the good steer and 27% per cent of the medium steer. The miscellaneous cuts in the good steer aggregate 13 per cent and only 11 per cent in the medium steer. These figures indicate that the good steer carries a greater percentage of the high-priced cuts and a lower percentage of the medium-priced and cheap cuts than does the medium steer, although the animals may be fed similar rations. This divergence in meat makeup at market time must be attributed to breeding.

Two shipments of steers which recently arrived on one of the large central markets also are of interest in disclosing the breeding facts. One lot of good steers weighed, on an average, 1,186 pounds and sold at \$15.30 a hundredweight, their dressing percentage averaging 61 per cent. These steers carried 6% per cent of inside fat while their cost per pound, dressed and ready for sale to the consumer, was 22 1/2 cents. The medium lot of steers averaged in weight 936 pounds and sold at \$13.30. These cattle dressed 54 per cent, carried 4 per cent of inside fat and cost 22 cents a pound when dressed and ready for consumption. Subsequently the meat from the good steers sold for 1 cent a pound more than that from the medium steers, which resulted in an increased profit to the butcher of approximately half a cent a pound, despite the fact that the good steers cost originally 2 cents a pound more than the medium steers.

Furthermore, the inside fat was worth considerably more in the good steers than it was in their lower quality mates. The well-bred lot of cattle sold for an average of \$181.46 apiece, while the poorer steers brought only \$128.08 an animal, a difference of \$53.38 a head in favor of the better bred cattle.

Every Farmer's Opportunity.

There is no possible reason why farmers and stockmen should waste their time and tie up and jeopardize their capital in the purchase and feeding or breeding of inferior stock. The supremacy of the better-bred animals is practically infallible. They, other conditions being equal, will yield dependable profits which are as certain as the coming of day after a night of gloom. It does not take much capital for any farmer, be he the owner of few head of stock or possessor of extensive



A Shorthorn Heifer.

flocks and herds, to begin improvement work to better his live stock resources. All that is necessary is that he purchase and use purebred sires in the grading up and betterment of progeny

DIFFERENT USES FOR MILK

Forty-Four and One Half Per Cent Used for Human Food Purposes—2.5 Per Cent Wasted.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Estimates made by the United States department of agriculture show how the 87,905,000,000 pounds of milk produced in the United States annually are utilized. Forty-four and one-half per cent is used for human food purposes, while 36 per cent of the gross supply is converted into butter, and 4.5 per cent is made into cheese; another 4.5 per cent is transformed into canned milk, 4 per cent is used in ice cream making, 4 per cent is used in feeding calves and hogs on the farms of origin, and 2.5 per cent is lost in shrinkage and other waste of the dairying industry.

SUPERIOR WINTER HOG FEED

Soy Beans Furnish Necessary Protein and Obviate Necessity of Buying Tackage.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The labor and annoyance of thrashing soy beans may be saved by feeding the soy bean hay to hogs in the winter. The beans supply the protein and save the purchase of tackage and middlings. The oil in the beans, together with the leaves of the plants which the hogs eat, keeps them in good condition. Soy bean hay and corn make an ideal winter feed.

LIVE STOCK NOTES

Keep the pigs warm and dry.

A dry pen, with plenty of straw is a pig's idea of paradise.

*This is the season of the year when a persistent effort had better be directed to ridding hogs of mange and lice.

It is an almost invariable rule that a bull which is given free range in a pasture with the herd of cows is not safe and grows less so every season he runs loose.

The breeding of animals plays an important part in producing a carcass of high quality. Selection, long-continued care and intelligent feeding will produce meat of desirable quality.

IN ANOTHER KEY



AGAINST HIM.

A prominent Boston lawyer has a 10-year old son who seems to be treading quite closely in his father's footsteps. One day the boy told a falsehood about some boyish scrape, and his father took him aside to lecture him on the wickedness of not telling the truth. He told him the story of George Washington and the cherry tree.

"Now, Roger," he concluded, "don't you think that George was brave as well as truthful to own up to doing the deed? Give me your opinion, my son."

"Well," said Roger, seriously, "I think that the only thing he could do was to plead guilty. You see, pa, the evidence was all against him. He owned the hatchet."

Love Is a Wonderful Thing.

Bride—Sometimes I think that you don't love me any more.

Groom—Why, I love you just the same as ever.

Bride—Then I was right; you don't love me any more than you did and I thought your love would grow—boo hoo!

The Switchboard.

Tom—Why are telephone girls called "operators?"

Dick—Because they usually "cut" you off in the midst of conversation.—Cartoons.

All After the Money.

"Did you ever play cards for money?"

"Yes, but I found it unprofitable. Every other fellow in the game seemed to have the same idea."



BINDING IT.

"Would you like some of my husband's old clothes?"

"That depends, madam; does he discard them from strength or weakness?"

An Undisputed Authority.

Though power in its studious plan May put great things across, The family doctor is the man Who proves the real boss.

His Reasons.

"Why did you take the rooms over that private detective agency?"

"Because I wanted to live above suspicion."

He Rolled the Thunder.

Joe—What was the tenor of his talk?

Bob—There was no tenor to it; he has a bass voice.

Follower of Fashion.

Parker—Is your wife a woman to look forward to something to worry about?

Tucker—Yes, yes, indeed she is—it is in style.—Judge.



LOOKING FORWARD.

Mr. Pester—Running a furnace is some job. When I finish this season I'll never tend another fire as long as I live.

His Wife—And afterward—?

Health Rhyme.

A man should take example From the clock, says Doctor Brown, Which always ceases working When it gets run down.

Indications.

"You can't judge a man by his clothes."

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "Since we've had this fad for strikes, when you see anybody in working clothes it's a sign they're not working."

Poetry.

"Dancing is the poetry of motion," remarked the ready quoter.

"I suppose," rejoined Mr. Penwidge, "that you mean to imply that modern poetry, whether emanating from head or feet, is juzzy."